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spond when the king most needed his assistance. When, in 1768, he was directed to proceed to his post in Virginia so that he might aid in solving the difficulties which resulted from the attempt to tax the colonies, he surrendered his office rather than comply with the order. During the Revolution he refused to command the British army in America, although on two occasions the king personally requested him to do so. However, his advice on military affairs was greatly valued, and for it he was rewarded with a peerage. When France declared war against England in 1793 he was made commander-in-chief, and his good judgment contributed materially to a better military organization. In a word, it may be said that while he served his country well, his country served him better.

While the author has made the most of Amherst's abilities and valuable services, he has, on the other hand, made no attempt to conceal the general's shortcomings. The volume is well written and entertaining, but it does not contribute much to our knowledge of Amherst or to the history of the period covered. A more careful examination of colonial records would have improved the part which treats of the general's dealings with the colonists. The book will be valued most by the casual reader.

E. I. McCORMAC.

[*Appendix to*] *an Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America, for the Years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760.* By Captain JOHN KNOX. Edited with introduction, appendix, and index by ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY. Volume III. [Publications of the Champlain Society, vol. X.] (Toronto: The Champlain Society. 1916. Pp. xii, 587, viii.)

THIS third volume completes Dr. Doughty's edition of Knox's *Historical Journal*. It contains a miscellany of papers, maps, and illustrations, relative to the Conquest of Canada; a List of Works Consulted, being an admirable bibliography of manuscripts, printed material, and maps; and a full index to the three volumes. The first ninety-five pages of the book give the Journals of General Amherst and of his brother Col. William Amherst. The latter was sent home with despatches after the fall of Ticonderoga, in lieu of Col. Roger Townshend, younger brother of Wolfe's brigadier, who was killed by a cannon-ball a day before the French evacuated the fort, and a monument to whom stands in the nave of Westminster Abbey.

Following these journals, and forming an interesting supplement to General Amherst's diary of the operations which ended in the taking of Louisbourg, are "Two Letters from a French Officer of the Garrison of Louisbourg", reprinted from the *London Magazine* of 1760. They give an account of the siege from the inside, such as is given for the earlier siege of 1745, in the "Lettre d'un Habitant de Louisbourg", translated and edited by Professor George M. Wrong. It is most instructive

to compare the two accounts, bearing in mind that in 1758, with the exception of five hundred rangers, all the besieging forces on land and sea were regulars; whereas in 1745, all the land forces were provincials, while the royal navy contributed the sailors. The Habitant in 1745 contrasts the admiral and the general very much to the advantage of the former, and complains of the conduct of the troops after the capitulation; whereas the French officer in 1758 writes in the most eulogistic terms of both Admiral Boscawen and General Amherst, noting the harmony which existed between them, and he has no praise too high for the treatment accorded to the garrison and citizens of Louisbourg by the English, although "they had not forgot the extraordinary barbarities and cruelties which we had suffered the savages to practise upon them, after the taking of Oswego, and Fort Henry-William". Evidently, as might be expected, the French under the old régime felt more antipathy to the democratic fighting men of the British colonies than to the regular sailors and soldiers from England, bred up on more or less similar lines to their own.

Another high tribute to the English from a Frenchman is given by the Abbé Desenclaves, a loyalist Acadian priest, an account of whom, with a translation of a letter from him, written to a French minister in March, 1759, forms no. XXV. of the documents in this volume. "It is a beautiful sight to see English noblemen in North America going to face all the terrors, hardships and even dangers of roads and weather, sacrificing their pleasure and their interests for the service of their prince and their country." The good priest had deserved well of the British government, and—to quote Dr. Doughty's note—"it seems incredible that the English should have neglected a man who rendered them such signal service".

Amherst's Journals, with other evidence, give the impression of a man of high administrative capacity, a good leader of a mixed army, who managed the provincial soldiers with firmness and tact, giving praise when praise was due, *e. g.*, "They are excellent Ax-men . . . and the zeal and activity of their colonels is of the greatest assistance in forwarding the works". The slowness of his movements was no doubt largely due to "the State of the colonies in raising their troops, and sending them to their rendezvous". Still Sir William Johnson's Private Diary (no. X. of the documents) tends to confirm the view that, being over-cautious, Amherst lost time himself and allowed his subordinates to lose it. General Murray is represented in the volume by two letters and by his Journal after the relief of Quebec. His letter to Pitt of October 7, 1760, illustrates how entirely Pitt was the lodestar and the standby of the men who were serving their country faithfully and well across the seas. "Paper cannot blush", he writes, "and as I am a soldier of fortune without a friend, nay hardly an acquaintance at Court, I do not know to whom I can so properly apply for protection as yourself." With the manuscript of Murray's Journal Dr. Doughty

acquired and gives us in print, an Address or General Order from Wolfe to his Army after the Heights of Abraham had been surmounted but before battle was joined. It ends prophetically "Believe me, my friends, if your conquest could be bought with the blood of your General, he would most cheerfully resign a life which he has long devoted to his country." There is not space to comment upon the other documents, but the whole volume is of the greatest interest; and the three volumes taken together form a splendid work, worthy alike of the Champlain Society and of Dr. Doughty's high reputation.

C. P. LUCAS.

The New Régime, 1765-1767. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD, University of Illinois, and CLARENCE EDWIN CARTER, Miami University. [Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, vol. XI., British Series, vol. II.] (Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Historical Library. 1916. Pp. xxviii, 700.)

THIS is the second volume of a series of which the first volume is *The Critical Period*, noticed in the April, 1916, issue of the *Review*. It is made up of documents and excerpts from documents relating to the period from February 28, 1765, to July 15, 1767. The subjects with which the documents are mainly concerned are the taking possession by the British of the Illinois Country; descriptions of the country and characterizations of the people; the relations of the British to the inhabitants, French and Indian; and the projects for the exploitation of the territory.

The documents of greatest interest are George Croghan's Journal (February 28-October 8, 1765), which has been several times printed, but seemingly with less critical accuracy than here; the *procès verbal* of the delivery of Fort Chartres (October 10, 1765), which includes a description of the fort and its appurtenances; letters of Stirling to Gage (October 18, 1765, December 15, 1765); Aubry's letter to the French minister (January 27, 1766), from which it appears that the fixing of the capital of Spanish Illinois at St. Louis resulted from the choice of St. Ange and not from the order of his superior officer; Fraser's letter to Haldimand (May 4, 1766); the papers of General Lyman regarding the settlement of a colony on the Mississippi; Capt. Henry Gordon's Journal of a voyage from Fort Pitt to Pensacola by way of the Illinois (May-December, 1766); Memorial of Traders in behalf of Free Trade with the Indians (September, 1766), with which it is interesting to compare the letter from Gage to Conway, page 339 (July, 1766), and the Petition of the Merchants of St. Louis, January, 1769 (Houck's *Spanish Régime in Missouri*, I. 37); and letter of Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan to Irwin (September, 1766) relating to the navigation of the Ohio.

The story told by these and the accompanying documents is not a creditable one. The French had been living in the Illinois Country,